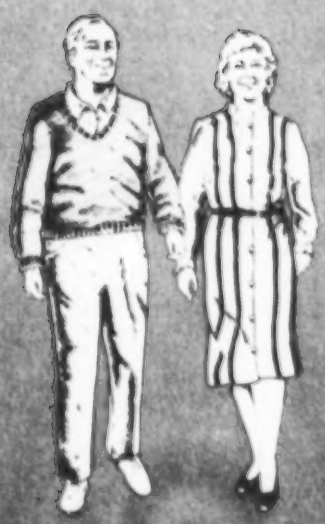
S E N I O R S

Advisory Council For Alberta



EDUCATION ABOUT AGING IN ALBERTA

Seniors Advisory Council for Alberta

March 1990

VE102L

INTRODUCTION

This paper contains information from two surveys of educational programs on aging in the province of Alberta which were conducted by the Seniors Advisory Council for Alberta in late 1989. Part I has the results of a survey of community organizations and agencies. Information about courses and programs on aging in Alberta's post-secondary educational institutions is in Part II.

These two surveys were done because members of the Council had noted that a number of groups and organizations were expressing a need for more educational programs on aging. The Council itself had made a number of such recommendations, beginning with its first report to the Government of Alberta in 1977.

Members believed, however, that before they made further recommendations they should try to determine what currently was taking place.

It was decided to survey both community programming and courses/programs in post-secondary educational institutions. Both types of programming are needed, with the former reaching the general public, including service providers, a very important target group. Educational institutions, on the other hand, have an important role in helping persons who are working or will be working with older people understand aging and the needs of aging people and develop their knowledge and skills.

It was found from the surveys that there are quite a number of educational activities taking place. It was especially gratifying to see the increasing interest of educational institutions.

PART I: SURVEY OF COMMUNITY EDUCATION PROGRAMS ON AGING

The Survey

In the fall of 1989, the Council developed a questionnaire requesting information on seminars, conferences, talks, workshops, courses, and other public presentations presented or sponsored by community organizations and on informational material that had been developed relating to issues on aging. Community organizations to whom the questionnaires were sent were to specify if their programs and/or information on aging were for the public, staff and/or volunteers.

The survey was conducted through a mail-out of the questionnaire, with a self-explanatory letter and a pre-paid "return" envelope attached. Questionnaires went to all the identified senior citizen centres in Alberta, Further Education Councils, Family and Community Support Services (FCSS) offices and the public health units. Out of the total circulation of about 500, 202 respondents, or 40 percent, returned the questionnaires. Of these 202, 127 reported some form of programming related to education on aging, and 75 said they did not. The response rate was highest from the health units (100 percent); there were 34 responses from the Further Education Councils, 37 from the FCSS offices, 63 from senior citizen centres and drop-ins, and 41 whose source could not be identified.

The Programs

The responses reflected a broad range of programming, and some of them were not entirely related to aging. Programs were offered on issues of aging in general, on health and ill-health related topics, on financial concerns; they included the dissemination of information about benefits and services and various adjustment approaches to living, self-development and retirement. For the

purpose of this study, the responses regarding information sessions for the public were divided into the following categories:

1. Physical and Mental Health promotion - 171 programs were noted which had an emphasis on how to remain well, physically and mentally (e.g., exercise, fitness, stress management, laughter as therapy, "heart health", sexuality, safety, "Fully Alive" presentations and training).

2. Information on illness or physical disabilities and fears related to them - sessions were on how to prevent them and how to adjust and live with them (118 program responses). Topics included heart problems, high blood pressure, visual and hearing impairment, memory concerns, cancer, diabetes, alcohol and drugs, and using your doctor more effectively.

3. Pre-Retirement and Retirement Planning and Adjustments and Financial Planning - these were the topics in 55 instances.

4. Other frequently addressed issues were death and dying (12), elder abuse (13), caregiving (11), concerns of adult children of aging parents (8), and general service information for seniors (20).

For staff and volunteers the educational opportunities developed by their employers did not differ significantly from those offered to the public. Of the over 90 programs, most focused again on health promotion, dealing with disabilities and illness, mental health, myths on aging, and death and bereavement. Many of the programs developed for the public were open to, and also intended for, staff and volunteers working with older people. Staff and volunteers, therefore, appear to have been offered a significant opportunity for learning and re-inforcement of new and earlier learning regarding issues of concern to older people.

In considering the amount of programming available, it must be noted that some organizations, particularly the larger ones and the ones serving larger populations, offered some of their programs continuously or several times in a year. For instance, the Edmonton Board of Health repeated some of its programs as many as ten times in the year at various locations in the city. In addition, a few organizations offering extensive programming on issues of aging did not respond to the request for information.

Information/Handouts Prepared by Organizations

Organizations reported that they had prepared 54 publications for hand-outs related to aging. The range of topics was wide but concentrated on health related issues firstly, followed by service information publications. It is suspected that some organizations may not have noted all their information material, and again a few of the major information disseminators to the elderly did not respond.

Respondent Comments

Most of the organizations, through their program reports and comments, indicated their commitment to education about aging for staff, membership, volunteers, and the general public (including even the young who are still at school). However, some comments indicated problems in programming, and others showed disinterest in participation by the public or by the organization itself. Several did not see such programming as being within their mandate, in particular some senior citizen centres. These centres saw their function as wholly recreational and social.

Some of the Further Education Councils noted that their programming was based on community demand, and that they had found programming related to aging was met by community disinterest. Other organizations similarly noted offering, for instance, health

information sessions, but "seniors won't come". What appeared prevalent in some of the comments was a flavour of frustration and a gap in understanding between those managing particularly the smaller senior centres and the centres' membership or constituents. "The seniors are not interested." "Most of our members are too old to be interested." The possibility that seniors found it too difficult to get to the programs, were too shy to access them or may have found them irrelevant or too patronizing, needs to be reviewed. Other centres suggested they were too small, operated only with volunteer help, and that they saw their role as recreational only. Some, however, indicated that they saw the need but did not know how to provide such programming and would appreciate assistance.

A more disconcerting tone was noted from centres whose comments sounded resentful. "We are satisfied with our knowledge or lack of it and do not worry about lectures." "There has been a mushrooming of conferences, TV documentations, brochures, publications, too much!"

Conversely, a most instructive comment, one that suggests we need a different perspective on aging, comes from an Indian Band who wrote:

> Our elders are ones who teach us. We do not intend to disgrace our elderly by teaching them. We obtain what they have to offer. Our elders are highly respected for the knowledge and wisdom they have. They are involved in lectures at every gathering (funerals, wakes, meetings, workshops, ceremonies, confrontations, etc.). In every walk of life we depend on our elderly.

One needs to be cognizant that in this statement that there is no differentiation made between "elders" and older people. To Indians and some other cultures the terms are not necessarily synonymous, but hopefully the respect to elders is transferred to older people.

Another note was most encouraging. The agency wrote:

> Our agency realizes as a result of doing the survey, that we have been addressing the needs of our elderly population but not promoting healthy aging or understanding of the issues with younger members of our population.
>
> As a result of filling in this survey, and of the dialogue that occurred with staff members involved in health unit programming, we will indeed be looking to expand our activities in the area of educating the general population about aging and encouraging an understanding of the issues among that group.

PART II: SURVEY OF EDUCATIONAL OFFERINGS ON AGING AT ALBERTA'S POST-SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

The Survey

The Seniors Advisory Council for Alberta has, in several annual reports to the Government of Alberta, made recommendations relating to the need for education about aging at Alberta's post-secondary educational institutions. Such education, it is believed, should be available both at the undergraduate and the graduate levels as well as in the professional faculties of medicine, nursing, social work, and rehabilitation medicine.

In 1985 the Council surveyed nineteen post-secondary educational institutions (universities, colleges, technical institutes) in the province to determine what was being offered at that time in gerontology/aging. Six out of the nineteen institutions surveyed at that time were

offering at least one course, and Grant MacEwan College (Edmonton) had a certificate program in Extended Care Nursing. Several educational institutions indicated that they had plans to expand what they were doing, while others indicated that they would be initiating courses.

Because this topic is of major importance, particularly in view of the increasing numbers of seniors, the Council decided to survey the educational institutions again. It was believed that up-to-date information would be needed in order to determine what, if any, recommendations should be made at this time to the Minister of Advanced Education. It was also felt that this information would be helpful to those interested in studies in this area and to the educational institutions themselves.

In December 1989 a letter with a questionnaire was sent to thirty-three post-secondary educational institutions: four universities; four affiliated private colleges; eleven public colleges; six hospital based schools of nursing; three technical institutions; five vocational centres (see Appendix I for list of institutions). The increase in the number of educational institutions surveyed was due in part to the fact that this survey included the Alberta Vocational Centres and the hospital based schools of nursing. All but five institutions responded. Those not responding included two vocational centres (Lac La Biche and Slave Lake), one technical institution (Westerra Institute, Stony Plain), one private college (Canadian Union College, College Heights) and the Alberta College of Art.

The questionnaire was the same as that used in the 1985 survey. It asked for information about credit or non-credit offerings (including workshops) where aging is the major content area. It is recognized that content on aging is incorporated into a number of different courses, but the questionnaire did not ask for information about these, nor did it include information about individual study related to aging. Rather it asked for information about courses or programs dealing with, or relating to, aging or the later part of life. The questionnaire specifically indicated that courses covering some information on aging as part of a broad area, for example, developmental psychology, should not be included. Also requested was information on the average enrollment in courses and any plans for the future.

Current Offerings in Gerontology/Aging at Alberta's Post-Secondary Educational Institutions

It is encouraging to note that there has been a marked increase in educational offerings in gerontology/aging at Alberta's post-secondary educational institutions since the survey was carried out in 1985. There are increasing opportunities for persons interested in this subject area.

Of the educational institutions responding (28), eleven are offering courses (see Appendix II for the courses offered by each educational institution):

- four universities: the University of Alberta, the University of Calgary, the University of Lethbridge and Athabasca University.
- three public colleges: Mount Royal College, Calgary; Grant MacEwan College, Edmonton; Lethbridge Community College.
- two affiliated private colleges: Camrose Lutheran college; Concordia College, Edmonton.
- two hospital based schools of nursing: Foothills, Calgary; Misericordia, Edmonton.

Currently, four special programs, certificate programs, in gerontology are being offered: two by universities and two by public colleges.

The University of Alberta Faculty of Extension has a Certificate Program in Gerontology. At the University of Calgary Faculty of Continuing Education an Advanced Certificate in Gerontology is offered. While the University of Calgary's faculties do not provide an undergraduate major in gerontology, "aging" is available as an "interest area" to its undergraduates.

Mount Royal College in Calgary has an Interdisciplinary Certificate Program in Gerontology with a health orientation. All but two of the eleven course instructors have a nursing background. Grant MacEwan College in Edmonton has a Certificate Program in Gerontological Nursing.

Alberta's post-secondary institutions now offer, or will offer in 1990/91, a large number of courses in the broad area of gerontology (for example, Introduction to Gerontology). General courses in gerontology are available at:

- The University of Alberta (two in the Extension Certificate program);
- The University of Calgary (one credit course in General Studies and one in the Continuing Education Advanced Certificate Program);
- Mount Royal College (one in the Interdisciplinary Certificate Program);
- Lethbridge Community College (one in Extension was available but not offered due to insufficient interest).

Courses in the sociology of aging are offered by:

- The University of Alberta (four credit courses in the Faculty of Arts Sociology Department and one in the Extension Certificate Program);
- The University of Calgary (one credit course in the Faculty of Social Sciences Sociology Department and two in the Continuing Education Advanced Certificate Program);
- The University of Lethbridge (one credit course in the Sociology Department of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences);
- Athabasca University (two credit courses, starting in the fall of 1990);
- Concordia College (one credit course);
- Mount Royal College (one credit course available to diploma students).

The two courses offered by Athabasca University will have a radio broadcast component and will be broadcast by CKUA AM and FM (Access Alberta).

The University of Alberta offers a credit course in families and the elderly in the Department of Family Studies, Faculty of Home Economics, and one in its Extension Certificate Program.

Psychology of aging courses are available at:

- The University of Alberta (two credit courses in the Faculty of Arts Psychology Department and one in the Extension Certificate Program);
- The University of Calgary (five credit courses in the Faculty of Social Sciences Psychology Department, two of which are graduate courses, and three conference courses; one credit course (graduate) in Educational Psychology, Faculty of Education and one in the Continuing Education Advanced Certificate Program);
- Camrose Lutheran College (one credit course).

Courses in the physiology of aging are offered by the University of Alberta (one in the Extension Certificate Program) and the University of Calgary (one in the Continuing Education Advanced Certificate Program).

Courses in thanatology (the study of death and dying) are featured at:

- The University of Alberta (one credit course in the Faculty of Arts Religious Studies Department);
- The University of Calgary (one credit course in the Faculty of Social Work and one in the Continuing Education Advanced Certificate Program).

A large number of courses on aging are available in professional faculties:

- The University of Alberta has such courses in the Faculties of Dentistry (one); Pharmacy (two); Rehabilitation Medicine (three, two never given); and Nursing (one); Medicine (practicum for 3rd and 4th year students).

The University of Calgary has courses in the faculties of:

- Social Work (two on the Calgary campus, one on the Lethbridge campus; one on the Edmonton campus - fall of 1990); Medicine (two); Medical Science (one); and Nursing (one).

The University of Lethbridge has one course in the School of Nursing and one extension course (Nursing) at Medicine Hat College.

Mount Royal College in Calgary offers courses on aging for the health professions in its Interdisciplinary Certificate Program. Lethbridge Community College offers courses related to aging in its Recreation Management Program. Grant MacEwan College in Edmonton, as mentioned earlier, offers a Certificate in Gerontological Nursing.

Gerontic nursing courses are available at the Schools of Nursing of Misericordia Hospital, Edmonton (one) and Foothills Hospital, Calgary (one).

Of interest to health professionals is the Certificate Program in Clinical Geriatrics offered at Youville Geriatric Services, Edmonton General Hospital.

A number of miscellaneous courses on aging are available. The University of Alberta has a credit course on Aging and Exercise in the Faculty of Physical Education and Sports Studies. The University of Calgary has a course in the Faculty of Physical Education and courses on Women and Aging in the Department of Women's Studies (one credit course) and one in the Continuing Education Advanced Certificate Program.

The University of Calgary's Faculty of Continuing Education has the following additional courses in its Advanced Certificate Program: Humanities and Aging; Education of the Elderly; Law, Ethics and Aging; Lifestyles of the Elderly; Social and Political Action with the Elderly; Socio-Economic Issues of Aging; Interpreting Gerontological Research; Social Policy Perspectives for the Aging; Clinical Practice with Older Adults and their Families; Drugs and Healthy Aging; Psychosocial Needs of the Elderly.

In addition to these credit and Extension/Continuing Education courses the universities and colleges have offered a number of seminars, workshops and teleconferences. These have covered topics such as leisure lifestyle in retirement; staff stress in institutions; dementia; institutional care and design; elder abuse; women and aging; families of the elderly; physiological changes in aging; suicide and the elderly.

Future Plans

Eleven post-secondary institutions indicated that they are developing plans to increase gerontological offerings or gerontological content in general courses in the future. Of these eleven, six are not providing any courses at the present time.

It was interesting to note that a number of institutions, including several not now offering courses, indicated the importance of such, and of increased gerontological content in courses. These included the vocational centres now providing nursing assistant programs.

The responses from the University of Alberta and the University of Calgary included comments about the increasing interest among students in gerontological studies and the difficulties in expanding this area due to shortage of funds. The need for well-qualified teaching personnel was also mentioned.

Concluding Comments

The survey indicated that there are now a number of opportunities in Alberta for studies related to aging and that interest in this area on the part of educational institutions is growing, as well as interest among students. In its 1985 report, following the first survey, the Council emphasized the need for collaboration among the educational institutions and, whenever possible, the sharing of library and teaching resources. As our educational institutions expand their efforts related to gerontology, it is to be hoped that they look at ways of encouraging this. Even within institutions collaboration among disciplines is important. For example, the Council has recommended that health professionals should be required to take, as part of their education, a shared core course in gerontology. Gerontology is an interdisciplinary effort.

It is gratifying that Alberta's educational institutions are increasing their studies in gerontology. They need our support and encouragement as they move toward meeting the challenge of an aging population.

APPENDIX I

ALBERTA ADVANCED EDUCATION
POST-SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN ALBERTA

PROVINCIALLY ADMINISTERED INSTITUTIONS

Alberta Vocational Centre - Edmonton (403) 427-2741
10215 - 108 Street
EDMONTON, Alberta
T5J 1L6

President: Dr. M. Andrews

Alberta Vocational Centre - Calgary (403) 297-3930
332 - 6th Avenue S.E.
CALGARY, Alberta
T2G 4S6

President: Dr. F. J. Speckeen

Alberta Vocational Centre Lesser Slave Lake (403) 751-3915

Grouard Campus
Mission Street
GROUARD, Alberta
T0G 1C0

President: Mr. D. Vandermeulen

Alberta Vocational Centre - Lesser Slave Lake (403) 849-7160

Slave Lake Campus
P.O. Box 1280
204 Main Street
SLAVE LAKE, Alberta
T0G 2A0

President: Mr. D. Vandermeulen

Alberta Vocational Centre - Lac La Biche (403) 623-5551
P.O. Box 417
9531 - 94 Avenue
LAC LA BICHE, Alberta
T0A 2C0

President: (Acting) Mr. E. Behnke

Northern Alberta Institute of Technology
11762 - 106 Street
EDMONTON, Alberta
T5G 2R1

(403) 471-7400

President: Dr. S. G. Souch

Southern Alberta Institute of Technology
1301 - 16 Avenue N.W.
CALGARY, Alberta
T2M 0L4

(403) 284-8110

President: Mr. W. G. Johnson

Westerra Institute of Technology
Box No. 5000
4813 - 47 Avenue
STONY PLAIN, Alberta
T0E 2G0

(403) 963-1000

President: Mr. D. E. Langford

PUBLIC COLLEGES

Alberta College of Art
1407 - 14 Avenue N.W.
CALGARY, Alberta
T2N 4R3

(403) 284-7600

President: Mr. R. Mayor

Fairview College
Box 3000
FAIRVIEW, Alberta
T0H 1L0

(403) 835-6600

President: Mr. F. Trotter

Grande Prairie Regional College
10726 - 106 Avenue
GRANDE PRAIRIE, Alberta
T8V 4C4

(403) 539-2911

President: Ms. D. Rowles

Grant MacEwan Community College (403) 441-4600
Seventh Street Plaza Campus
10030 - 107 Street
EDMONTON, Alberta
T5J 3E4

President: Dr. G. O. Kelly

Keyano College (403) 791-4800
8115 Franklin Avenue
FORT MCMURRAY, Alberta
T9H 2H7

President: Mr. D. MacRae

Lakeland College (403) 853-8400
General Delivery
VERMILION, Alberta
T0B 4M0

President: Mr. D. A. Schmidt

Lethbridge Community College (403) 320-3200
3000 Lethbridge Drive South
LETHBRIDGE, Alberta
T1K 1L6

President: Mr. G. L. Talbot

Medicine Hat College (403) 529-3811
299 College Drive
MEDICINE HAT, Alberta
T1A 3Y6

President: Mr. C. J. Meagher

Mount Royal College (403) 240-6111
4825 Richard Road S.W.
CALGARY, Alberta
T3E 6K6

President: Mr. T. L. Wood

Olds College
General Delivery
OLDS, Alberta
T0M 1P0

(403) 556-8281

President: Dr. R. Bigsby

Red Deer College
Box 5005
RED DEER, Alberta
T4N 5H5

(403) 342-3300

President: Dr. E. Luterbach

UNIVERSITIES

University of Alberta
EDMONTON, Alberta
T6G 2E8

(403) 432-3342

President: Dr. Paul Davenport

The University of Calgary
2500 University Drive N.W.
CALGARY, Alberta
T2N 1N4

(403) 220-5110

President: Professor M. Fraser

The University of Lethbridge
4401 University Drive
LETHBRIDGE, Alberta
T1K 3M4

(403) 329-2111

President: Dr. H. E. Tennant

Athabasca University
Box 10000
Athabasca, Alberta
T0G 2R0

(403) 675-6111

President: Dr. T. Morrison

AFFILIATED PRIVATE COLLEGES

Canadian Union College (403) 782-3381
Box 430
COLLEGE HEIGHTS, Alberta
T0C 0Z0

President: Dr. R. Ganson

Camrose Lutheran College (403) 426-0501
4901 - 46 Avenue
CAMROSE, Alberta
T4V 2R3

President: Rev. K. G. Johnson

Concordia College (403) 479-8481
7128 Ada Boulevard
EDMONTON, Alberta
T5B 4E4

President: Dr. O. C. Walz

The King's College (403) 428-0727
10766 - 97 Street
EDMONTON, Alberta
T5H 2M1

President: Dr. H. W. H. Van Andel

HOSPITAL BASED SCHOOLS OF NURSING

University of Alberta Hospitals (403) 492-4851
School of Nursing
8440 - 112 Street
EDMONTON, Alberta
T6G 2B7

Director: Dr. Heather Andrews

Royal Alexandra Hospitals
School of Nursing
10415 - 111 Avenue
EDMONTON, Alberta
T5G 0B8

(403) 447-4922

Director: Miss Gloria Bauer

Misericordia Hospital
School of Nursing
16940 - 87 Avenue
EDMONTON, Alberta
T5R 4H5

(403) 486-8786

Director: Ms. Helen Smyk

Foothills Hospital
School of Nursing
1441 - 29 Street N.W.
CALGARY, Alberta
T2N 4J8

(403) 270-1446

Director: Dr. Sheila Dresen

Alberta Hospital, Edmonton
School of Nursing
Box 307
EDMONTON, Alberta
T5J 2J7

(403) 472-5387

Director: Ms. A. Laberge

Alberta Hospital, Ponoka
School of Nursing
Box 1000
PONOKA, Alberta
T0C 2H0

(403) 783-7603

Director: (Acting) Ms. Jane Shapka

APPENDIX II

COURSES IN AGING AT ALBERTA'S POST-SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

This is a list of the courses as submitted by eleven educational institutions.

1. Athabasca University

Sociology 329	Aging and You (1)
Sociology 330	Aging and You (2)

Both open in September 1990. Both will have a radio broadcast component and will be broadcast over CKUA AM and FM (ACCESS Alberta).

2. Camrose Lutheran College

Psychology 354	Psychology of Adulthood and Aging

3. Concordia College, Edmonton

Sociology 375	Sociology of Aging

4. Grant MacEwan College, Edmonton

Certificate Program in Gerontological Nursing

730.4	Age and Disability
731.4	Advanced Mental Health Nursing
733.6	Health Assessment in Nursing
836.3	Nursing Research Processes
837.4	Management Skills in Health Care
838.3	Teaching Skills in Health Care
839.3	Field Project in Extended Care
307.3	Advanced Composition: Writing for Professionals

(This is a Distance Education Program)

5. Lethbridge Community College

Psychology 165	Sociology and Psychology of Aging
TR 162	Aging Disorders and Disabilities

6. Mount Royal College, Calgary

Interdisciplinary Certificate Program in Gerontology

GERO 1302	Introduction to Gerontology
GERO 1304	Healthy Aging
GERO 1306	Common Health Problems of Elderly Clients
GERO 1308	Working With Elderly Clients and Their Families
GERO 1310	Interdisciplinary Community Care of the Elderly - Part I
GERO 1312	Health Care Planning for Elderly Clients
GERO 1314	Program Planning for Elderly Clients
GERO 1315	Practicum in Promoting Health Care for Elderly Clients
GERO 1316	Common Health Problems of Elderly Clients - Part II
GERO 1317	Practicum on Program Planning and Development for Elderly Clients
GERO 1320	Interdisciplinary Community Care of the Elderly - Part II
ALLIED HEALTH 1188	Aging in Contemporary Society

Additional 1 day workshops available.

7. University of Alberta

Sociology 375	Sociology of Aging
Sociology 473	Sociology of Death and Dying
Sociology 475	Advanced Sociology of Aging
Sociology 575	Seminar in Age and Age Differentiation (graduate level)
Family Studies 433	The Aging Family; Needs and Resources
Psychology 465	Recent Advanced in Experimental Psychology Methods and Phenomena (Human aging: sensory, perceptual, memory, and cognitive changes in normal aging)
Psychology 620	Topics in Cognition: Cognitive Dysfunction in Normal Aging and Dementia (graduate level)
Physical Education and Sport Studies 499	Aging and Exercise
Religious Studies 375	Thanatology (death and dying in the great religious traditions)
Dentistry 445	Geriatrics
Nursing 484	Senior Practicum in Gerontology
Pharmacy 466	Clinical Pharmacy (Effect of age on clinical drug therapy - restricted to Pharmacy students)
Division of Continuing Pharmacy Education	Pharmacy and the Golden Years (7 workshops and 6 homestudy units) (post-graduate level)
Rehabilitation Medicine 463	Geriatrics and Rehabilitation
Rehabilitation 571	Advanced Geriatric Rehabilitation (graduate level)
Rehabilitation Medicine (SDA) 569	Aging and Communication (graduate level)
Medicine 447	Geriatrics, part of 447, a practicum of 8-10 hours a day, 5-6 days a week for 4 weeks
Medicine 445	Geriatrics 4 week practicum

Faculty of Extension Certificate Program in Gerontology

- Introduction to Gerontology
- Family Relationships in Aging
- Biological/Physiological Aspects of Aging
- Psychology of Aging
- Aging and Society
- Integrated Seminar (summative course)
- Additional 1 or 2 day electives

8. University of Calgary

Educational Psychology 657	Human Development: From Retirement to Late Life (graduate level)
General Studies 381	Introduction to Gerontology
Women's Studies 383	Women and Aging
Physical Education 485	Examination of basic concepts about physical activity... in the lifestyle of the elderly
Physical Education 487	Examination of disability in aging and the recreational needs and programmes for the disabled elderly
Psychology 353	Psychology of Aging I
Psychology 553	Psychology of Aging II
Psychology 503/504/ 505	Conference courses in psychology
Psychology 603/604	Graduate conference courses
Psychology 729	Seminar on Current Gerontological Issues
Psychology 629	Advanced Psychology of Aging (graduate level)
Sociology 373	Sociology of Aging
Social Work 319	Death and Dying
Social Work 551.04	Social Gerontology (also at Lethbridge and Edmonton Divisions)
Social Work 655.09	Gerontological Policy and Practice (graduate level)
Medicine 423	Continuity: Aging and the Elderly (graduate level)
Medicine 514.04	Geriatrics Clerkship Elective (graduate level)
Medical Science 645.08	Health Services for the Elderly (graduate level)
Nursing 504.01	Selected Topics in Nursing: Geriatrics

Faculty of Continuing Education

Advanced Certificate in Gerontology

- Gerontology Overview
- Interpreting Gerontological Research
- Biophysical Perspectives of Aging
- Humanities and Aging
- Psychological Perspectives of Aging

- Social Policy Perspectives for the Aging
- Sociological Perspectives of Aging
- Independent Study Project
- Clinical Practice With Older Adults and Their Families
- Death and Dying
- Drugs and Healthy Aging
- Education of the Elderly
- Law, Ethics and Aging
- Lifestyles of the Elderly
- Psychosocial Needs of the Elderly
- Social and Political Action With the Elderly
- Socioeconomic Issues of Aging
- Women and Aging
- Environment of the Elderly
- Ethnic and Cross-Cultural Perspectives on Aging
- Ergonomics and Aging

9. University of Lethbridge

   Nursing 4802 Gerontology (also offered at Medicine Hat College)

10. Foothills Hospital School of Nursing

    Nursing 410 Gerontic Nursing, Nursing the Older Adult

11. Misericordia Hospital School of Nursing

    Gerontic Nursing Elective